

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF FRIENDSHIP
TOWARDS THE SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS
IN J.K. ROWLING'S *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY
HALLOWS***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

DOMINIKA RESTU SEKARINGTYAS

Student Number: 094214034

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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on July 28, 2015
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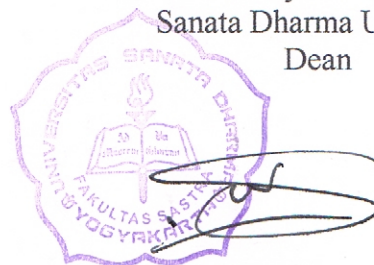
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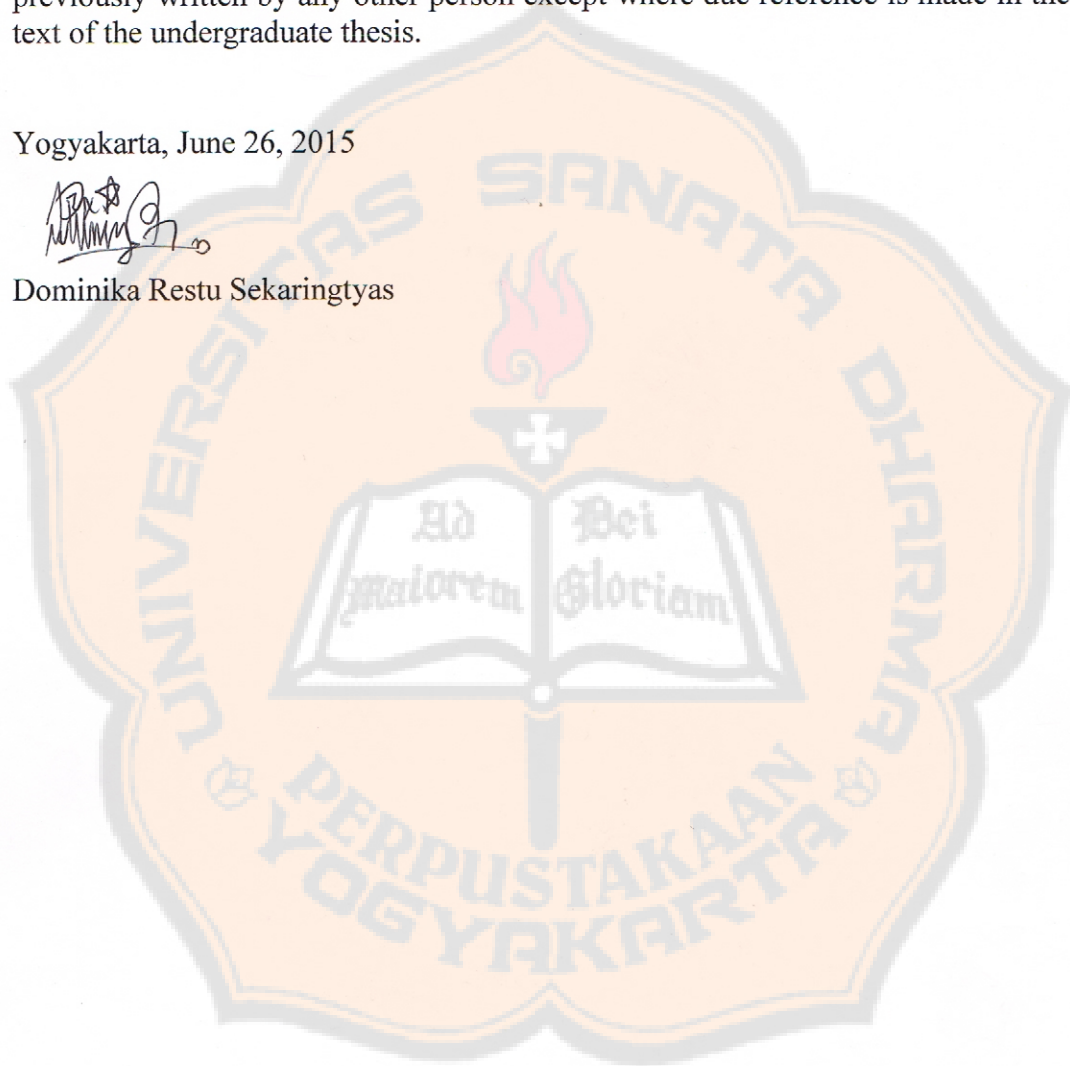
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I certify that this undergraduate thesis contains no material which has been previously submitted for the award of any other degree at any university, and that, to the best of my knowledge, this undergraduate thesis contains no material previously written by any other person except where due reference is made in the text of the undergraduate thesis.

Yogyakarta, June 26, 2015



Dominika Restu Sekaringtyas



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TOWARDS THE SETTLEMENT OF CONFLICTS
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Dominika Restu Sekaringtyas

*Everyone who asks receives;
whoever seeks finds;
and whoever knocks will have it opened
(Matthew 7:8)*

uphill battle, I look good when I climb
I'm not gonna stop, I like the view from the top
'Cause I'm perfectly incomplete

No, you haven't seen the best of me
I'm still working on my MASTERPIECE

(Jessie) - Masterpiece)



-For my beloved parents -

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ABSTRACT

SEKARINGTYAS, DOMINIKA RESTU. **The Contribution of Friendship Towards the Settlement of Conflicts in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2015.

The novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* tells about the final struggle of Harry Potter in Magic World. Harry Potter has to defeat the Darkest Wizard of Magic World, Lord Voldemort. Lord Voldemort wants to fill Magic World with Dark Magic and wants the people consider him as their leader. Harry Potter experiences many conflicts to the characters in this novel. The conflicts can be solved by the friendship he builds with his three close friends.

There are three objectives in this study. The first objective is to see the conflicts the main character experienced. The second objective is to see the types of friendship the main character has. The third objective is to see the contribution of the main character's friendship towards the settlement of conflicts.

The writer uses library research. The main source of this study is a novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* written by J.K. Rowling. The writer also collects the data from several books and the internet sites that support this study. The writer uses psychological approach to answer the three objectives. This approach is suitable for the analysis because it fits with psychological state, which are the characteristics and the friendship that later will solve the conflicts.

In the analysis's process, the writer finds out that the characteristics of Harry Potter influence him when he faces conflicts in his life. Those characteristics contribute in building his personalities to make a friend. In the first problem formulation there are internal and external conflicts that the main character faces. The writer, in the second problem formulation, also finds out that the main character builds three different friendships; with Ron, with Hermione and also with Dumbledore. The third problem formulation shows that these three friendships create values that make the bond between them grows strong. This bond helps Harry in solving all the conflicts he faces especially his biggest conflict with Voldemort.

ABSTRAK

SEKARINGTYAS, DOMINIKA RESTU. **The Contribution of Friendship Towards the Settlement of Conflicts in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows***. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2015.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows menceritakan perjuangan terakhir Harry Potter di dunia sihir. Harry Potter harus mengalahkan penyihir terjahat di dunia sihir, Lord Voldemort. Lord Voldemort ingin mengisi Dunia Sihir dengan sihir jahat dan menginginkan semua orang di dunia sihir mematuhi dan menganggapnya sebagai pemimpin. Harry Potter mengalami banyak sekali konflik dengan tokoh lain di dalam novel ini. Konflik-konflik tersebut dapat diselesaikan dengan persahabatan yang dia jalin dengan tiga orang dekatnya.

Ada tiga tujuan dalam studi ini. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk melihat konflik-konflik yang dialami oleh tokoh utama. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk melihat jenis persahabatan yang tokoh utama punya. Tujuan ketiga adalah untuk melihat kontribusi persahabatan tokoh utama terhadap penyelesaian konflik yang timbul.

Penulis menggunakan studi pustaka. Sumber utama dari studi ini adalah novel berjudul *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* yang ditulis oleh J.K. Rowling. Penulis juga mengumpulkan data dari beberapa buku dan situs internet yang mendukung studi ini. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologis untuk menjawab tiga tujuan tersebut. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk proses analisis karena sesuai dengan keadaan psikologi, yaitu sifat-sifat dan persahabatan seseorang yang kemudian akan menyelesaikan konflik.

Dari analisis tersebut, penulis menemukan bahwa sifat-sifat Harry Potter mempengaruhinya ketika dia menghadapi masalah dalam hidupnya. Sifat-sifat tersebut berperan terhadap pembentukan kepribadiannya dalam menjalin persahabatan dengan orang lain. Pada rumusan masalah pertama, ditemukan adanya konflik internal dan konflik-konflik eksternal yang dihadapi tokoh utama. Penulis, pada pembahasan rumusan kedua, juga menemukan bahwa tokoh utama menjalin tiga persahabatan yang berbeda; dengan Ron, dengan Hermione dan juga dengan Dumbledore. Rumusan masalah ketiga menunjukkan bahwa tiga jenis persahabatan tokoh utama ini mampu melahirkan nilai-nilai yang membuat ikatan di antara mereka semakin kuat. Ikatan ini membantu Harry dalam menyelesaikan semua konflik termasuk konflik terbesarnya dengan Voldemort.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Life is never flat. That's why in life, people can face many things, including problems. Problems are usually related to someone's interactions with others. In this interaction, there are always different opinions on both sides, then, these differences lead into conflict. Conflict happens between two sides which usually opposite each other. Each side struggles for what they each other believe. It is stated by Redman in *A Second Book of Plays*: "Conflict: the struggle between two opposing forces, ideas, or beliefs, which is the basis of plot." (1964: 363) As a basis of plot, conflict has a big role in a story. Stanton states in *An Introduction to Fiction*: "Two important elements of plot are conflict and climax." (1965: 16)

In a literary work, there is also conflict. A literature is usually associated with a written literary work. It is a creative work that comes from imagination and also can comes from author's personal experience. Literature can show you people, culture, tradition and many other things you have not seen and imagined in your life before. You can get it through the description that the author gives you.

A fiction often gives story that relates to our life. Sometimes it is called a realistic fiction because it gives an actual fact in the story. As it states by Stanton: "Thus, realistic fiction implies that actual fact – fact governed by material laws and not subject to our will – is an inescapable element in all human experience."

(*An Introduction to Fiction*, 1965: 55) In a novel, a fiction is explained through long narrative the author writes for us.

Characters appear in a fiction. According to Abrams in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*: “The character is the name of a literary genre; it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person.” (1985: 23) Like characters, conflict does appear in the story too. The conflict cannot happen without the characters. The conflict does not always happen between a person and another person only. It can also happen between a person and people.

Sometimes a person must face them alone without any help from his side. If there are people around him, they are usually people who are closer enough to him, such as his family. Besides his family, he needs somebody else who always stands with him to give such a support. Friend or best friends can also do it for him. Since every person does not suddenly get friends, the process of getting friends does not easily happen. It needs a process to know them well. It also needs some characteristics of persons to ease the process. When some people get closer and they can understand each other, they form an important bond called friendship.

“Friendship is a relationship of choice that exists over time between people who share a common history.” (Beebe, 2009: 312) To build this strong relation between people like that does not need short time. It needs many years or even all time of their life.

There is a great significance of a friendship in the relation of main character and conflict. Main character is a character that has chances to experience much more interactions with other characters. So, main character can

choose to build a relation that is good for him or bad for him. If he builds a friendship with others in a good relation, it will be good for him since nobody can live alone.

The contribution of friendship is important in this story. Because the amount of the conflicts in this book is quite many, the ways to solve them are also varied. The friends who stand up for helping the main character are needed to take part in solving the conflict. Their part is not directly in deciding the solution but more in giving the main character like opinion or consideration. The friendship in between them also help in shaping the characteristics of the main character. Then, the main character can decide by himself what the best solution is to end the conflict.

J.K. Rowling is a writer using friendship and conflict as main discussion in a literary work and she succeeded in attracting people's attention by her seven books. In 1999 her three books, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* and *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* took over the top three slots of *The New York Times* best-seller list. And then her fourth book, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* became the fastest-selling book in history. The fifth, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, hit bookstores in June 2003. The sixth, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, sold 6.9 million copies in the United States in its first 24 hours, the biggest opening in publishing history. The seventh book as well as the final installment in the Harry Potter series, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, was the largest ever pre-ordered

book at chain stores Barnes & Noble and Borders, and at Amazon.com. Moreover, there are film versions of those all books that Harry Potter's fans waiting for.

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, the final book of Harry Potter first published in 2007. It is the end of Harry Potter's journey of life against his destiny in facing death. The book won the 2008 Colorado Blue Spruce Book Award, and the American Library Association named it a "Best Book for Young Adults".

The novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* presents Harry Potter's last journey as The Chosen One to fight his parents' killer, Lord Voldemort. This book focuses on finishing the quest Dumbledore started: to hunt and destroy Voldemort's remaining Horcruxes, objects in which he has hidden parts of his soul for the purpose of being immortal. During the time the search of the Horcrux, Harry Potter as the main character has to face many things. He absolutely does not go through all of this by himself so his best friends always help him.

This novel is a suitable example in studying the topic because there is a connection between the main character's relation with others and the plot especially the conflict. This main character's friendship will affect his decision to end the story. Then, the presence of his best friends in this J.K. Rowling's seventh book is very important since it is the last book of the story. This thesis will show more clearly about his friendship as the factor that can influence his decision to end the conflict he faces. His characteristics also contribute in maintaining the friendship he builds. The characteristics of the main character play big role to the conflict and the friendship. All of the important events will be revealed and the journey of the characters will be ended in this book.

B. Problem Formulation

To be able to understand this novel better, three problems were formulated as follows.

1. What are the main character's conflicts?
2. What types of friendship does the main character have?
3. How does friendship solve the conflicts of the main character?

C. Objectives of the Study

This research aims to find about the significance of the main character's friendship toward the plot especially to the conflict. Specifically, this research has three main objectives. The first objective is to see the conflicts the main character experienced. The second objective is to see the types of friendship the main character has. The third objective is to see the contribution of the main character's friendship towards the settlement of conflicts.

D. Definition of Terms

Some words will be defined to guide the readers in understanding this thesis. The writer gets definition of the specific terms mostly from books and web sites, which are considered well-qualified.

1. Character

Abrams in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*: “Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and by what they do—the action.” (1985: 23)

2. Friendship

According to Hornby in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, “Friendship is a relationship between friends; the feeling or relationship that friends have; the state of being friends.” (2000: 516)

3. Conflict

“Conflict is a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes; a situation in which it is difficult to choose.” (Hornby, 2000: 258)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Studies

J.K. Rowling is considered as the richest non-fiction writer since she is the first billion-dollar author in 2004. She writes a series fiction novel entitled Harry Potter. She writes it in seven different titles with the same main character, Harry Potter. She begins writing the first book in 1997 and ends in 2007. What makes her becomes more famous as an author is all the titles of the series are made into movies.

In these novels, the main character, Harry Potter, must live suddenly in a magical world because he is a descendant of witch and wizard, Lily and James. The other surprising thing is that he is the only one who is safe from the darkest wizard, Lord Voldemort, while his parents died because they protect him. He becomes famous and becomes the target of the Dark Lord since he cannot die even with the death charm.

At first, his life is not really different from other boys. He has family and lives with his aunt's family. Although he lives with his own family, actually he does not feel comfortable because they always show their hatred to him through their manner. The Dursleys always give him troubles and treat him like a servant. On the contrary, in school, almost all the students and teachers know him well. It is because he is The Boy Who Lived.

The series of the story leads to the ending. So that these seven books are related each other. The theme that is important for the story is built strong enough since the beginning of the story. The theme of the story in all books of Harry Potter seems clearly especially in this final book: love, friendship, sacrifice, and eventually life.

As quoted by Killinger, William Penn states that “This is the comfort of friends, that though they may be said to die, yet their friendship and society are, in the best sense, ever present, because immortal.” (<http://www.baylor.edu/content/services/document.php/61116.pdf>). The friendship bonds between the characters become the theme of this novel. Rowling makes the presence of friendship in her literary work be the most everlasting thing although many characters die.

Related to Rowling’s theme in her work, Nancy Carpentier Brown states how important the friendship for the story especially in the last chapter of the series. The relationship between the main characters is more firm. The characters are also closer than before.

In many ways, the friendship between Harry, Ron, and Hermione is the strongest in book seven. They must rely more upon each other in this book, as they are so often alone together. They work together, not perfectly, but they do collaborate in trying to figure out how to eventually defeat Voldemort. When they argue and separate, they become weaker and lose track of their goal; when they reconcile with each other, they become stronger. (<http://www.osv.com/Portals/0/images/pdf/TheLastChapter.pdf>)

According to Mara Cohen, this final book gives answers of many questions related to the ending of the story. It is clearly seen through the relation

between Harry, Ron, and Hermione. That complex balance also involves Voldemort who is the enemy of that trio after all the story goes on.

The complex balance between Harry, Ron, and Hermione is what Harry needs to defeat Voldemort in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, just as it has helped him all along. Rather than being completely independent, as so many heroes and indeed Voldemort himself strive to be, Harry has achieved interdependence with his friends. (<http://www.the-leaky-cauldron.org/books/hp7/trio3>)

The criticisms above have provided much information for the writer about the novel. Although the writer is in the same position with other researches who found out that there is a friendship in Rowling's work, but this paper analyzes a different friendship from the three previous researches. This study focuses on the influence of the main character's friendship in solving the conflict. The part of the friends here is quite important because the relation of the main character and his friends give such a consideration to the main character to end the conflict that happens in the story.

B. Review of Related Theories

To answer the three problems stated previously, some theories are needed to support the analysis. Those theories are theory of character and characterization, theory of conflict, and theory of friendship.

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

From E.M. Forster's *Aspects of the Novel* (1927), Abrams quotes in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Term*:

A flat character (also called a type, or "two-dimensional"), Forster says is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a

single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us. (1981: 24)

Abrams in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Term*, also states that:

Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and by what they do—the action. (1981: 23)

In *Understanding Unseens*, Murphy gives nine ways that the author uses to make his characters understandable to the readers. First way is personal description. It is the way an author describes the characters through their appearance and clothes. The next way is characters as seen by other. An author usually describe the characters through the eyes and opinions of another. The third way is speech. The way to describe the characters through what that person says. Then, past life. An author can give a clue to events that have helped to shape a person's character through direct comment, the person's thoughts, his conversation or the medium of another person. The fifth way, an author can tell the character through the conversations of other people and the things they say about him. Then, through the reactions of the character in dealing various situations and events, an author can describe the characteristics of a person. The next way, direct comment can describe a person directly. The eighth way, an author can give us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. The last, a person's mannerisms can also be used to describe the characters. (1972: 161-173)

2. Theory of Conflict

In *An Introduction to Fiction*, Stanton classifies conflict into some types as it stated:

Every work of fiction contains obvious internal conflicts between two desires within a character, or external conflicts between characters or between a character and his environment. These specific conflicts are in turn subordinate to the central conflict, which may be internal, external, or both. (1965: 16)

Internal conflict involves an inner state of character such as feeling and mind. This conflict can complicate his decision to choose something good for himself. Inverse, external conflict is related to outside factor. For example, the conflict between him and other character can be his friends or his enemies; and conflict with his environment.

Rohrberger and Woods in *Reading and Writing about Literature* say “Conflict: the struggle which occurs between the protagonist and the antagonist, fate or environment, or within the protagonist or with conflicting value systems.” (1971: 180) Conflict can happen for many reasons. The protagonist and antagonist in the story maintain for each struggle can be connected because of conflict.

According to Coleman in *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, “the key element in conflict is often the frustration that arises when we must choose one alternative and give up the other.” (1976: 111) Two choices are always be the cause of confusion. We cannot choose both of them. We have to choose one of them. Those choices can be a conflict we must face when we have to decide what best is.

3. Theory of Friendship

a. Definition of Friendship

According to Beebe et al in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others*, “friendship is a relationship of choice that exists over time between people who share a common history.” (2009: 312) People share everything in good and bad times. Friendship exists over time because people are not suddenly become friends of others. It needs such a process. Also, to build a great friendship, it needs time that makes it last forever.

Friendship is built in loyalty, intimacy and mutual affection. It is also built in similarity in many things. It is not enough if people just depend on the feeling of “like” to others. It needs trust too. People will want to be with their friend. They will make time to make it happens.

b. Types of Friendship

As quoted by Beebe in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others*:

Relationship scholars W. J. Dickens and Daniel Perlman examined the differences among friendships at four stages in life: childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age, but research suggests an additional delineation, called “young adulthood,” that occurs between adolescence and adulthood. (2009: 314)

There are many types of friendship. At first, there are just four types. Then it becomes five because there is an addition in between adolescence and adulthood stages. Here, will be mentioned 3 types of friendship that are related to the topic.

In *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others*, mentioned that the first, childhood friendship has five stages based on the age. “From ages three to

seven, we have *momentary playmates*-we interact with those in our presence. From ages four to nine, our friendships involves *one-way assistance*.” (2009: 314) Then “The third stage, ages six to twelve, is the *fair-weather friend* stage.” (2009: 314) And “The fourth stage, ages nine to fifteen, is called *mutual intimacy*.” (2009: 314) “The last stage (beginning at about age twelve and continuing through adulthood) allows for more *independence* in friendships, as well as deepening interdependence with friends that permits greater levels of intimacy and sharing.” (2009: 314)

Second is adolescent friendship. It begins at around age twelve. The relationship between friends is greater and closer than the relationship with family. “We explore values, negotiate new relationships with family members, discover romantic and sexual opportunities, become more other-oriented, and seek increased intimacy.” (2009: 314)

The third is young adult friendships. It occurs in the late teens through early thirties. It is stated that:

Young adults and adolescents share some similar friendship values, such as loyalty, warmth, and having shared experiences. Young adults particularly value friends who reciprocate their caring, trust, commitment, self-disclosure, helpfulness, and support, while also having strong character. (2009: 315)

The friendships in this period help us learn and refine the skills for successful relationships such as romantic relationships.

Other theory used in this study are same-sex friendship and cross-sex friendship as stated in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others* (Beebe, 2009). There are relation between Harry and Ron and relation between Harry and

Hermione. This kind of friendship allows us to know the difference of relation between man and man and relation between man and woman.

c. Friendship to Handle Conflicts

Conflict and friendship are growing together. Even conflicts are always there where the friendship is formed. So, there is of course any possibility of friends to have conflict. "Conflict is also a frequent component of interaction between friends. Indeed, in terms of sheer frequency, conflicts probably occur most often among friends." (Vasta et al, 1995: 625) Conflict will happen depends on how close they are as friends. The closer they are the greater conflict can happen to them.

Friends have different ways to handle conflict than non-friends. If there is a conflict amongst friends, it will not go worse than when conflict happens amongst non-friends. Friends will handle it smoother than non-friends, as quoted by Vasta et al in *Child Psychology*, Hartup states:

They are more likely to attempt to reason with the other person and less likely to get into extended chains of disagreement. They are also more likely to resolve the conflict in an equitable, mutually satisfactory way. And they are more likely to let bygones be bygones and to continue playing together following the conflict. (1995: 625)

Friends will solve conflicts in smooth way that will satisfy two sides because they cannot hold grudge for long time. They will solve their problems soon to not make another problem comes after.

Besides theory of friendship to handle conflicts above, there is another theory in resolving the conflict. The way is by maintaining the friendship itself.

McGinnis in *The Friendship Factor*, stated five advices if there are conflicts in the friendship . The first is to “Locating the trouble spot.” Then, “Apologizing when you are wrong.” Next, “Checking to see if your neuroses are spoiling your friendship.” The fourth, “Checking to see if you employ old methods of relating that no longer work.” And the last, “Checking to see if you have excessive need for approval.” (1979: 146-154) When there are conflicts with friends, each person who do the advices can reduce the conflicts. The advices can help them and make themselves get lessons for involving in their own problems.

C. Theoretical Framework

This study is about the contribution of the main character’s friendship towards the settlement of conflict as seen in the novel. In order to ease the readers to understand the story, some theories are used. The first theory is about character and characterization. This theory is used to describe the characteristics of a character in leading to the conflict and friendship.

The second is theory of conflict. This theory is used to describe the conflict clearly. This theory is also used to explain the conflicts that happen in the story. The readers will be helped by this theory in understanding the conflict.

The third theory is theory of friendship. Because the main character’s friendship is built in this novel, this theory is needed. This theory will give the readers more explanation about the main character’s friendship and also its influence. The writer chooses the theory of friendship that has relation with the conflicts.

Some reviews related to this study are also used to give the readers views about the novel. Because this novel is in a series so the more explanation about other story of the series can be so helpful for understanding the story.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is the seventh novel from Harry Potter the Series written by J.K. Rowling. This novel is first published in 2007 but the edition the writer use is different with the previous. It is because it has different cover and published in 2010 by Bloomsbury Publishing. The book won the 2008 Colorado Blue Spruce Book Award, and the American Library Association named it a "Best Book for Young Adults".

The novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* presents Harry Potter's last journey as The Chosen One to fight his parents' killer, Lord Voldemort. This book focus on finishing the quest Dumbledore started: to hunt and destroy Voldemort's remaining Horcruxes, objects in which he has hidden parts of his soul for the purpose of being immortal. During the time they search the Horcruxes, Harry Potter as the main character has to face many problems with his best friends, many loss of the people he loves the most, many sorrow, and many confusion. The other characters who are always around Harry Potter give influence toward his characteristics development.

B. Approach of the Study

To analyze the problem formulated in this study, the writer applies the psychological approach. According to Guerin et al in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*:

Psychological approaches: provide insight into the thematic and symbolic mysteries of a work of literature and enhance other readings. These critics seek the possible motives behind the literary work, reading “between the lines” for author’s and characters’ psychological conflicts.” (2011: 222)

Both friendship and conflict are much related with this approach. This approach is used to know the meaning of friendship in this novel through the relationship in between the characters so that we can understand the story. It can also reveal every single influence of friendship to solve the conflicts.

The psychological approach was introduced by Sigmund Freud in 20th century. As it stated by Guerin et al (2011: 201):

The formalist approach, on the other hand, often neglects historical and sociological contexts that may provide important insights into the meaning of the work. In turn, the crucial limitation of the psychological approach is its aesthetics inadequacy: psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving a work’s thematic and symbolic mysteries, but it can seldom account for the beautiful symmetry of a well-wrought poem or of a fictional masterpiece.

It is different with other approach. Psychological approach digs deeper meaning of hints, in this study, through friendship and conflicts.

This criticism is chosen to analyze *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* to see the relationship between the characters in the novel. The criticism is suitable because the focus of the analysis will be on describing how friendship solves the conflict. In addition, the study will also deal mostly with the experiences of the characters and their friendship; therefore this study will also

focus on how they build their friendship. For these reasons, the psychoanalytic criticism is suitable to study the topic.

C. Method of the Study

The data for this research are taken from a book. The title of the book is *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. This is story about a boy named Harry Potter who experienced his last journey as The Chosen One to fight his parents' killer, Lord Voldemort. This book focus on finishing the quest Dumbledore started: to hunt and destroy Voldemort's remaining Horcruxes, objects in which he has hidden parts of his soul for the purpose of being immortal. During the time they search the Horcrux, Harry Potter as the main character has to face many problems with his best friends, many loss of the people he loves the most, many sorrow, and many confusion.

The primary source is J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. The others sources are book by Redman, *A Second Book of Plays*; the book by Beebe, *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others. Sixth Edition*; *An Introduction to Fiction* by Stanton; *Reading and Writing about Literature* by Rohrberger and Woods; Coleman's book, *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*; *Friends, for Life* by Duck; Vasta et al with their book, *Child Psychology The Modern Life*; Guerin's book: *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*; *A Glossary of Literary Terms* by M. H. Abrams; and M. J. Murphy's *Understanding Unseens*.

Method that is used to collect the data was reading the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. It was a library research that used a work of literature and many books related to it. The writer read the story and then analyzed the story to collect the data. First, the writer was reading and understanding the novel so that the novel could be understood well. It made the writer could comprehend the story and the details which were essential in the process of writing the thesis. Second, after the writer understood the story, the writer wrote the topic to discuss which is the conflict and friendship's relation, since the writer assumed that in the novel, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, J.K. Rowling described the great influence of friendship towards solving the conflict.

The writer was collecting information, sources, theories, and views that were needed for the research. Then, the writer conducted the analysis by answering the problems formulation using the knowledge that was gained from the prominent sources. The writer analyzed the characteristics of the main character. The writer analyzed the conflicts that main character experienced that the writer thought they had significant roles in the story and used the theory of conflict. After analyzing the conflicts, the writer analyzed the main character's friendship. Later on, the writer connected the friendship with the conflict and the contribution of friendship towards the settlement of conflicts. Finally the writer was making the conclusion of this study.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the novel in order to find out the answers to the problem formulation in the first chapter. First, the writer would like to describe the characteristics of the main character. Second, the writer would like to describe the main character's conflicts. Third, the writer would like to describe the main character's friendship. Then, the writer would like to describe how the main character's friendship can solve the main character's conflicts.

A. The Characteristics of the Main Character

The main character of this story is Harry Potter. Before talking about the conflicts he faces and the friendship he builds, here will be explained about his characteristics. Harry Potter is a teenager who has a fate to fight the cruellest enemy in the Magic World. He must live suddenly in a magical world because he is a descendant of witch and wizard, Lily and James. When he was a baby, his parents died because they protected him from Voldemort. He is the only one who can survive from the Dark Lord. So that he is called The Boy Who Lived or later The Chosen One because he is the only one who can defeat Voldemort.

Harry Potter is a round character because he is fully developed character in the story. He is described in details and it is not enough to describe him in a simple phrase. Here are Harry Potter's characteristics that he has in this novel:

1. Curiosity

Harry Potter lives in Magic World since the destiny said so. The destiny which states that he is the only one who saves from the enemy of both Magic World and Muggle World as well as the one who can defeat the Dark Lord. He should fight the cruelest yet the darkest Wizard of the Magic World, who is Lord Voldemort. In six previous series, Harry is always being helped by his headmaster in Hogwarts, Dumbledore, but since his headmaster died, he can only fight by himself. When he is about to leave Muggle World, he finds some articles about his headmaster. It makes him questioning about Dumbledore's past. He never know what his headmaster's past like. That is always discussed all the time is about Harry.

No, they had always discussed Harry, Harry's past, Harry's future, Harry's plans ... and it seemed to Harry now, despite the fact that his future was so dangerous and so uncertain, that he had missed irreplaceable opportunities when he had failed to ask Dumbledore more about himself, even though the only personal question he had ever asked his Headmaster was also the only one he suspected that Dumbledore had not answered honestly:

'What do you see when you look in the mirror?'

'I? I see myself holding a pair of thick, woolen socks.' (Rowling, 2010: 31)

Now that the headmaster is already dead, Harry feels curious about what secret Dumbledore has besides his past.

Another curiosity is when he is given Snape's memory when Snape is about to die. As Snape alive, Snape and Harry are not a friend. Snape always gives Harry difficulty and he hates Harry so much. Then when Snape gives Harry his memory, Harry tries to see it as soon as he arrives to Hogwarts' castle.

The castle was completely empty; even the ghosts seemed to have joined the mass mourning in the Great Hall. Harry ran without stopping, clutching the crystal flask of Snape's last thoughts, and he did not slow

down until he reached the stone gargoyle guarding the Headmaster's office. (Rowling, 2010: 725)

In the Headmaster's office, there is a Pensieve, a shallow stone basin with odd carvings around the edge: runes and symbols used to read memories. Harry uses it to read Snape's memory. Then, he knows what Snape hides and the reason of his hatred to Harry all this time.

Those curiosities lead to the desire of revealing the truth. Before knowing the truth, he can barely trust anything or anyone. After knowing the truth, he can determine next step to take. Dumbledore's past tells him that Dumbledore has one sister who is already dead and one brother who lately helps him protect Hogwarts. Snape's memory helps him to decide the way in order to defeating Voldemort. He reveals the truth together with his best friends and he can defeat Voldemort with the help of his best friends.

2. Optimist

Although Dumbledore leaves only few clues, Harry believes that he will find the Horcruxes and will be able to destroy them. The first Horcrux, a locket, is difficult to be destroyed since it has its own life and seems that it is alive. It even can affect person who wears it to become more emotional.

'Keep it safe 'til we work out how to destroy it,' Harry replied, and, little though he wanted to, he hung the chain around his own neck, dropping the locket out of sight beneath his robes, where it rested against his chest beside the pouch Hagrid had given him. (Rowling, 2010: 308)

Harry is so optimistic in destroying Horcrux. Horcrux should be destroyed because he already knows that by destroying Voldemort's Horcruxes he will

defeat Voldemort too. So that, he tries to keep the Horcrux safe until they find the way. It needs long time to find the way of destroying the first Horcrux. By being optimistic yet patient, he shows his best friends that it worth to wait. With the help of his two best friends too, he can find the way of destroying the Horcrux.

3. Loyalty

The loyalty of Harry is shown quite much in this novel. The first is after he reads article about his Headmaster, Dumbledore. He cannot believe the article since the writer of the article is someone who ever accuses him and Dumbledore that they are liars.

‘Lies!’ Harry bellowed, and through the window he saw the next-door neighbour, who had paused to restart his lawn mower, look up nervously.

Harry sat down hard on the bed. The broken bit of mirror danced away from him; he picked it up and turned it over in his fingers, thinking, thinking of Dumbledore and the lies with which Rita Skeeter was defaming him ... (Rowling, 2010: 38)

Somehow, he still believes and trusts Dumbledore who is always there when Harry needs help. Even when Dumbledore is already dead, he doesn't give up to still believing Dumbledore.

Another Harry's loyalty is that he is always there for Hermione even when Ron leaves them behind. It happens after the argument in between Harry and Ron.

The instant they arrived Hermione dropped Harry's hand and walked away from him, finally sitting down on a large rock, her face on her knees, shaking with what he knew were sobs. He watched her, supposing that he ought to go and comfort her, but something kept him rooted to the spot. Everything inside him felt cold and tight: again he saw the contemptuous expression on Ron's face. Harry strode off through the heather, walking in a large circle with the distraught Hermione at its centre, casting the spells she usually performed to ensure their protection. (Rowling, 2010: 346)

Even when he cannot comfort Hermione for her sadness of Ron's leaving, he is still there for Hermione. It is enough for they two to stay together and do not abandon their mission of searching and destroying the Horcruxes.

Harry's loyalty to Dumbledore and his two friends are really important especially to friendship he has. Those loyalty leads to facts that reveals little by little. The facts that will help him in defeating Voldemort. His loyalties make he has strong connection with they both. Even when they are separated, they can still find each other.

4. Conscience

Harry has strong connection with Voldemort. He easy to find the Horcruxes because of this connection. He sometimes can enter Voldemort's mind. This connection gives clues for him where to find the Horcruxes. He never underestimate his conscience since it makes him find Horcruxes easily.

They directed their wands into every nook and crevice, turning cautiously on the spot. It was impossible not to brush up against anything; Harry sent a great cascade of fake Galleons on to the ground where they joined the goblets, and now there was scarcely room to place their feet, and the glowing gold blazed with heat, so that the vault felt like a furnace. Harry's wandlight passed over shields and goblin-made helmets set on shelves rising to the ceiling. Higher and higher he raised the beam, until suddenly it found an object that made his heart skip and his hand tremble.

'It's there, it's up there!' (Rowling, 2010: 592)

He knows what the Horcrux is and where he can find it by feeling his heart beats faster and his hand trembles. The connection of Harry and Voldemort gives the trio some advantages. Neither Ron nor Hermione doubt Harry's conscience because they can destroy the Horcruxes way before Voldemort can save them. Harry's conscience makes his two best friends stay beside him because this conscience is actually proved.

5. Bravery

It is probably the strongest characteristic of Harry Potter. By being brave, Harry can face, fight, and defeat Voldemort. From the beginning of the story, he shows this characteristic clearly. He is ready to face Voldemort by himself.

‘I’ve got to go too,’ said Harry.
Ten pairs of startled eyes looked at him.
‘Don’t be silly, Harry,’ said Mrs Weasley, ‘What are you talking about?’
‘I can’t stay here.’
He rubbed his forehead; it was prickling again; it had not hurt like this for more than a year.
‘You’re all in danger while I’m here. I don’t want –’ (Rowling, 2010: 95)

He already knows what will happen if he still stay with them. So that he wants to go and fight Voldemort by himself without involving anyone. His plan is failed since they do not let him go.

Another scene of Harry’s bravery is when he fight Voldemort by himself in the last battle at Hogwarts. He even does not tell anyone for this plan. He does not want anyone to join him in facing Voldemort so he wears the Invisible Cloak in order to avoiding everyone. He faces Voldemort in the forest.

Harry swung the Cloak back over himself and walked on. (Rowling, 2010: 763)

He moved on, and now he reached the edge of the Forest, and he stopped. (Rowling, 2010: 764)

He is ready to fight and defeat Voldemort by himself. He has no preparation at all.

He goes to the Forest and will fight Voldemort with his all ability. He plans to surrender as the prophecy tells that ‘Neither would live, neither could survive.’

Harry's bravery convinces his two best friends to keep beside him no matter what happens. Harry is brave so do his two best friends. Their bravery makes them protect each other. It makes stronger friendship in between the trio.

Harry has curiosity, optimism, loyalty, conscience, and bravery. Those characteristics influence Harry in building friendship with Ron and Hermione. Harry's characteristics shape his personality. By being curious, Harry is eager to find out the answer of the questions that are already on his mind. He cannot answer the questions by himself. His two best friends help him too. By being optimistic, he can make Ron and Hermione sure about what they deal with. Harry's conscience makes Harry and his two best friends are able to find Horcruxes and destroy them. Being loyal to Ron and Hermione make them believe him and never again leave each other behind. Harry's bravery shows not only Ron and Hermione but also people of both Magic and Muggle World that he deserves to win over the evil of Dark Magic.

Their friendships are meaningful and Harry's characteristics contribute much. When they argue and separate, they become weaker and lose track of their goal; but when they reconcile with each other, they become stronger.

B. The Conflicts

1. The Internal Conflict of Harry Potter

In this story, Harry Potter experiences one internal conflict. The internal conflict of Harry Potter is conflict concerning his doubt about Dumbledore. The

internal conflict is analyzed using the conflict theory of Stanton which is “internal conflicts between two desires within a character.” (1965: 16) “Within” in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary means “inside something or somebody” (Hornby, 2000: 1487) So internal conflict involves an inner state of a character such as feeling and mind. The conflict is also analyzed using Hornby’s theory “Conflict is a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes; a situation in which it is difficult to choose.” (2000: 258)

The first internal conflict emerges when Harry finishes read an article of a newspaper about Dumbledore. Dumbledore is a headmaster of Hogwarts. When Harry feels he cannot trust anybody, he trusts Dumbledore besides his best friends.

Dumbledore is always beside him no matter what happen to him. When Dumbledore is still alive, Dumbledore always has the answers of every question he asks. Even when Dumbledore comes close to the death, Dumbledore protects him from the Death Eaters.

He had thought he knew Dumbledore quite well but ever since reading this obituary he had been forced to recognize that he had barely known him at all. Never once had he imagined Dumbledore’s childhood or youth; it was as though he had sprung into being as Harry had known him, venerable and silver-haired and old. The idea of a teenage Dumbledore was simply odd, like trying to imagine a stupid Hermione or a friendly Blast-Ended Skrewt. (Rowling, 2010: 30-31)

During the time he thinks that he knows Dumbledore well, but the facts that are written in that article told him that there are so many things he does not know about Dumbledore. He never knows about Dumbledore’s past, such as Dumbledore’s hometown and family. Even he tries to imagine Dumbledore’s past, but he cannot.

He realizes that Dumbledore never want to talk about Dumbledore's personal life. All the conversations happen between Harry and Dumbledore are always about Harry and rarely about Dumbledore himself.

Harry experiences internal conflict because in one hand, he wants to trust Dumbledore but he cannot deny himself that he starts to doubt Dumbledore. Harry's feeling told him that he cannot trust Dumbledore because Dumbledore has much information that he just known but Harry's mind told him that Dumbledore is still the one he can trust instead everybody else.

Harry trusts Dumbledore completely, Harry will never question even every little thing Dumbledore says and asks to do. Harry believes Dumbledore is a holy person but after reading the newspaper, Harry thinks that Dumbledore also has a doubtful past. It makes such a contradiction inside Harry.

It is an internal conflict because it makes Harry confuse to consider Dumbledore as a good person or a bad person. During 6 years Harry goes to Hogwarts, Dumbledore can be considered as his father. Dumbledore teaches many things to Harry. Harry seems does not know Dumbledore at all and it shocks Harry. Harry starts to question Dumbledore's motive in teaching him all this time. Dumbledore now looks like a person who takes advantage from Harry. This time, Dumbledore's way makes Harry is not really sure to continue the rest. He is not sure anymore, his effort is for magic world or only for Dumbledore. It makes Harry difficult to choose the next step, whether he still continue Dumbledore's order or not.

2. The External Conflicts of Harry Potter

Besides internal conflict, Harry does experience external conflict that can come from many sources. According to Stanton, external conflicts are “conflicts between characters or between a character and his environment.” (1965: 16) External conflict is related to outside factor. For example, the conflict between him and other character. It can be his friends or his enemies; and conflict with his environment.

a. Harry Potter and Ron Weasley

The second conflict is his conflict with his best friend, Ron. It happens when they are in their escape. In the woods, they build a tent. It is about their sixth or seventh places to settle for awhile avoiding the Death Eaters. They should keep moving on without leaving traces. They do not settle for more than a week in each place. They always spell many charms to protect the tent from people around the tent.

The trio is best friend since their first meeting. Harry does not have anyone beside him until Ron comes to tell everything Harry needs to know about magic world. Hermione, as the cleverest amongst the three, is always there for the two. She is like a savior for Harry and Ron because she can do almost all of the spells and charms especially in urgent situation. Then, in their last year, Ron and Hermione accompany Harry in searching for Horcrux.

That night, there are only Harry and Hermione in a conversation about Horcruxes. Suddenly Ron comes from outside the tent after doing his turn of

guarding the tent. He is in a bad mood and he starts to talk about anything in anger.

He feels that both Harry and Hermione forget him.

Oh, remembered me, have you? he said.

What?

Ron snorted as he stared up at the underside of the upper bunk.

You two carry on. Don't let me spoil your fun.

Perplexed, Harry looked to Hermione for help, but she shook her head, apparently as nonplussed as he was.

What's the problem? asked Harry.

Problem? There's no problem, said Ron, still refusing to look at Harry.

Not according to you, anyway. (Rowling, 2010: 340)

The conflict between Harry and Ron is in the difference of perspective.

Ron thought that they can easily find Horcrux but the plan is not going smoothly.

Harry does not even know what they will face. He just knows that they must avoid

The Snatcher whose the job is to catch Muggle-borns and "blood-traitors" who run. He believes that in their escape, they will find Horcruxes somehow, but Ron needs an exact plan because he worries about his family's condition.

This argumentation leads to the shout between Harry and Ron. Harry and Ron yell to each other. They start to say everything they can say. Hermione cannot separate them. When the fight gets worse, Hermione spells charm to protect them. Hermione does not want Harry and Ron hurt each other. As the fight does not stop, Ron even demands Hermione to choose between him and Harry.

This is a difficult choice for Hermione.

Ron wrenched the chain from over his head and cast the locket into a nearby chair. He turned to Hermione.

What are you doing?

What do you mean?

Are you staying, or what?

I . . . She looked anguished. Yes – yes, I'm staying. Ron, we said we'd go with Harry, we said we'd help -

I get it. You choose him.

Ron, no – please – come back, come back!

She was impeded by her own Shield Charm; by the time she had removed it, he had already stormed into the night. Harry stood quite still and silent, listening to her sobbing and calling Ron's name amongst the trees.

After a few minutes she returned, her sopping hair plastered to her face.

He's g – g – gone! Disappeared! (Rowling, 2010: 344)

The end of this argument is Ron leaves them. He leaves their tent and also

their friendship. This conflict makes a bit difference of their plan. At first, the three of them want to look for Horcruxes together. Since Ron leaves, there are just Harry and Hermione now. The atmosphere between Harry and Hermione also changes. This conflict affects the friendship between them. Hermione becomes more quiet and sad. Harry tries everything to entertain her such as invite her to dance with him. It does make Hermione smiles but not for long time. Every time they move into new places, Hermione always remembers Ron and she cries for awhile.

b. Harry Potter and Voldemort

It is the biggest external conflict Harry experienced ever. Their conflict involves real world and magic world. Voldemort can be said as his eternal enemy. The existence of Voldemort threatens the populations of both worlds. In every series of Harry Potter, Voldemort always tries to dominate those two world. And in the last series, the power of Voldemort gets bigger and stronger so that Harry has to fight him. It is the final conflict and also the end of the story.

The scene is in the Forbidden Forest. Harry decides to face Voldemort willingly. Even when Voldemort curses him, he does not fight back. He surrenders and confronts Voldemort by himself. He does not ask his best friends

to come with him. He does not tell anybody that he will meet Voldemort because he realizes that he is the one who can save the world and make peace in world.

Voldemort had raised his wand. His head was still tilted to one side, like a curious child, wondering what would happen if he proceeded. Harry looked back into the red eyes, and wanted it to happen now, quickly, while he could still stand, before he lost control, before he betrayed fear - He saw the mouth move and a flash of green light, and everything was gone. (Rowling, 2010: 771-772)

Green light is a sign of a deathly curse, Killing Curse, spelled *Avada Kedavra*. Everybody cannot avoid this curse. They will die after being cursed. And Voldemort curses Harry with it.

The conflict with Voldemort happens face to face. Harry faces Voldemort. He decides to see Voldemort and lets Voldemort curse him. He even does not fight back. When finally Harry lays on the ground; weak and motionless, Voldemort states that Harry dies.

After the battle, everyone thinks that Harry is dead. He comes back to Hogwarts in the arms of Hagrid. People there lose their hope as they lose Harry. Harry is like their hero. They can always count on Harry. But then something happens, Harry jumps from Hagrid's arm. Yes, he is still alive to fight Voldemort and his Death Eaters.

Protego! roared Harry, and the Shield Charm expanded in the middle of the hall, and Voldemort stared around for the source as Harry pulled off the Invisibility Cloak at last.

The yell of shock, the cheers, the screams on every side of Harry! HE'S ALIVE! were stifled at once. The crowd was afraid, and silence fell abruptly and completely as Voldemort and Harry looked at each other, and began, at the same moment, to circle each other. (Rowling, 2010: 807)

It surprises everyone for sure. That Harry is still alive, even give them protection charm. Harry then fights Voldemort face to face. He realizes that the war is

between the two. He feels no fear anymore. He is capable and strong enough to fight Voldemort.

The battle continues. Harry fights Voldemort face to face. Still shocked because Harry is alive, Voldemort tries to attack Harry with many deathly curses. Voldemort's curses seem uncontrollable and full of anger. When finally Harry faces Voldemort, Harry confronts Voldemort with sentences that are straight to the point, that meaningless for Voldemort but worth for Harry.

Is it love again? said Voldemort, his snake's face jeering, Dumbledore favourite solution, *love*, which he claimed conquered death, though love did not stop him falling from the Tower and breaking like an old waxwork? *Love*, which did not prevent me stamping out your Mudblood mother like a cockroach, Potter - and nobody seems to love you enough to run forward this time, and take my curse. So what will stop you dying now when I strike?

Just one thing, said Harry, and still they circled each other, wrapped in each other, held apart by nothing but the last secret.

If it is not love that will save you this time, said Voldemort, you must believe that you have magic that I do not, or else a weapon more powerful than mine?

I believe both, said Harry, and he saw shock flit across the snake-like face, though it was instantly dispelled; Voldemort began to laugh, and the sound was more frightening than his screams; humorless and insane, it echoed around the silent Hall. (Rowling, 2010: 809-810)

Love and magic are two words that Harry uses to fight Voldemort. Harry believes love from people around him especially his parents becomes the most powerful weapon besides his ability on magic.

When finally long conversation between Harry and Voldemort ends, they charm to each other for the last time. This time, after feeling that he is given the second chance to end Voldemort, Harry decides to fight back and spell the charm against Voldemort who does not stop giving him Killing Curse.

Avada Kedavra!

Expelliarmus!

The bang was like a cannon-blast and the golden flames that erupted between them, at the dead centre of the circle they had been treading, marked the point where the spells collided. Harry saw Voldemort's green jet meet his own spell, saw the Elder Wand fly high, dark against the sunrise, spinning across the enchanted ceiling like the head of Nagini, spinning through the air towards the master it would not kill, who had come to take full possession of it at last. And Harry, with the unerring skill of the Seeker, caught the wand in his free hand as Voldemort fell backwards, arms splayed, the slit pupils of the scarlet eyes rolling upwards. Tom Riddle hit the floor with a mundane finality, his body feeble and shrunken, the white hands empty, the snake-like face vacant and unknowing. Voldemort was dead, killed by his own rebounding curse, and Harry stood with two wands in his hand, staring down at his enemy's shell. (Rowling, 2010: 814-815)

It is the end of all. The peace will be felt soon by the people in both worlds. Harry wins upon the cruelty of Voldemort, The Dark Lord. No one can scare people's life anymore. People will not experience the terror by Voldemort and his Death Eaters. They can live peacefully without worrying about anything.

c. Harry Potter and The Horcruxes

A Horcrux is an object used to store part of a person's soul, protecting them from death. When a person has a Horcrux, a person cannot die because he has such a backup of soul in other place. Voldemort uses Horcrux to keep his soul. The first Horcrux is shown in the second book of the series. Before this series, there are two Horcruxes that had been found by Harry and friends. In this book, Harry will find the rest of Horcruxes, about 5 Horcruxes more.

Harry and friends really try hard to get that Horcruxes. That Horcruxes are the last hope for them to defeat Voldemort. Voldemort keeps part of his soul

inside that Horcruxes. So, the destruction of Horcruxes becomes their priority now because when they destroy Horcrux, they will destroy Voldemort too.

Even when they get Horcruxes, Horcruxes are not easy to destroy. Horcruxes have dark magic inside. Horcruxes is as cruel as the maker. Horcruxes have the ability to fight and attack the person who tries to destroy them.

Sudden awareness of what he was holding, of what lived behind the little golden doors, hit Harry as he spoke. Even after all their efforts to find it, he felt a violent urge to fling the locket from him. Mastering himself again, he tried to prise the locket apart with his fingers, then attempted the charm Hermione had used to open Regulus's bedroom door. Neither worked. He handed the locket back to Ron and Hermione, each of whom did their best, but were no more successful at opening it than he had been. (Rowling, 2010: 307)

Harry, Ron and Hermione spell many destructive charms to destroy their first Horcrux. But the Horcrux is hard to destroy. Although it is hard, Harry, Ron and Hermione do not surrender to destroy it.

Each Horcrux gives it own trouble for Harry and friends. The first Horcrux they find is a locket. It brings misfortune to them. It happens when Harry dives into the frozen pool because someone shows him that there is a sword of Gryffindor in the bottom of the pool.

Then something closed tight around his neck. He thought of water weeds, though nothing had brushed him as he dived, and raised his hand to free himself. It was not weed: the chain of the Horcrux had tightened and was slowly constricting his wind pipe. (Rowling, 2010: 410)

The locket almost kills Harry when he wears it while he jumps into the pool. The locket seems has its own life and puts whoever brings it in danger.

Then, the next Horcrux is found in Gringotts. Gringotts is a place to save peoples' properties such as money and important things. The Horcrux is in the

form of cup. They can bring out the cup although there are many troubles cause by the goblins of Gringotts. Goblin is Gringotts' guard. Before they can get out, goblins attack them hard. They nearly die if they do not take dragon as their vehicle to get out from Gringotts.

Next, they find Horcrux is in the room of Requirement. The room of Requirement is a magical room which can only be discovered by someone who is in need.

What are you doing, what are you doing, the door's that way! screamed Malfoy, but Harry made a hairpin swerve and dived. The diadem seemed to fall in slow motion, turning and glittering as it dropped toward the maw of a yawning serpent, and then he had it, caught it around his wrist – (Rowling, 2010: 695)

The Horcrux is in the form of tiara. While searching the Horcrux, they get trouble by Malfoy and friends. They try to kill Harry as they are also the Death Eaters. Even, the room of Requirement and all the contents inside it is burned down because one of Malfoy's friends misspells the charm. They safe because they can find broom and use it to get out from it. They also help Malfoy and one of his friend.

All the Horcruxes can give bad influence to people who bring them. Harry and friends are also influenced so much by them. Because the Horcruxes can influence the users like they are alive, they can give conflict outside the characters. The Horcruxes can make the people around them have a conflict. Since the Horcruxes is filled by a very-very-very dark magic. External conflict is related to outside factor. For example, the conflict between him and other character can be his friends or his enemies; and conflict with his environment. So, their intention is

to destroy it and make the magical world comes back to normal when there is no black magic and there is only peace.

C. The Friendship

In this part, the writer would like to describe the main character's friendship with others.

Relationship between the main character and others happens since he was child. He goes to Hogwarts School at 10 and he builds relationship with some friends in the same house, Gryffindor. He finds two best friends who always accompany him wherever he goes.

The friendship is analyzed using the friendship theory of W. J. Dickens and Daniel Perlman as quoted by Beebe in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others* (2009: 314). They use five stages among friendships: childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, adulthood, and old age. But in this study, the writer only use three stages friendships of five: childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood.

The friendship is also analyzed using the Same-Sex Friendships and the Cross-Sex Friendships theory as quoted by Beebe in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others* (2009: 316-317).

1. Harry's Friendship with Ron

Ronald Weasley is Harry's first best friend. They first meet in the train to Hogwarts. Ron knows lots about magic because actually Ron is a pure-blood.

Pure-blood is the term for wizards and witches who have a purely or approximately pure magical heritage. He is born from family who does magic and live in magic world. They become best friend since Harry is needed to be explained about many things he does not know.

Ron's ability of doing magic is not as good as Harry's but whenever Harry needs help, Ron is always there. On holiday, if Harry does not want to go home, he just goes to the Ron's home and spends the holiday time there. It makes Harry feels Ron's family as his own family. While in Privet Drive, Harry's aunt does not consider him as her own nephew because of her hatred to Harry's mother.

Friendship in between them two includes three stages of friendship: childhood friendship, adolescent friendship and young adult friendship. (Beebe, 2009: 314) At childhood friendship, they experience only three overlapping stages of five. They are in the third stage, the fourth stage and the fifth stage of childhood friendship.

"The third stage, ages six to twelve, is called the *fair-weather friend* stage." (Beebe, 2009: 314) It enables them to have a friendship of "give-and-take" more than before. Between them, there is an act of helping each other. It is showed when Ron tries to help Harry. Altogether with Order of Phoenix, Ron does everything to protect Harry from Voldemort and his Death Eaters. They pick Harry up to keep him in the protection house, Ron's house. Ron is willing to be one of Seven Potters in order to deceive Voldemort.

The protection Ron gives to Harry leads to Harry's further act. Because of the protection, Harry thinks that he should protects them too from Voldemort.

This “give-and-take” friendship leads to another level of friendship. The third stage goes to the next stage. The fourth stage of childhood friendship happens at age nine to fifteen. This stage is called mutual intimacy. The closeness of them two makes relationship becomes more possessive. The possessiveness between them is showed in the protection they give to each other.

That act above leads to another stage of friendship. In this series when Harry is about to leave the protection house, Ron does as much as he can to make Harry stays.

Yeah, you've got to stay, mate, said Ron, thumping Harry on the back. (Rowling, 2010: 99)

Ron calls Harry as “mate”. “Mate is used as a friendly way of addressing somebody, especially between men.” (Hornby, 2000: 789) The vocation Ron gives to Harry shows the initial sign of the friendship’s stage they are in now. They are in adolescent friendship. According to Beebe, “In adolescence, we develop cliques of friends and form friendship networks.” (2009: 315) Harry and Ron are not just as a friend. They are cliques. “Clique is a small group of people who spend their time together and do not allow others to join them.” (Hornby, 2000: 220) They are like brother because they spend time together. They care to each other and also help each other.

The description of the first two stages of friendship mentioned previously are only little showed in this series. This series describes more about the young adult friendship where they spend their life in togetherness in age 17. It begins when they should run away from the Death Eaters which job is catch all good wizards and make them as Voldemort’s servant. Voldemort wants to make all

wizards in Magic World as his soldier. Voldemort wants to fill Magic World with dark magic. Voldemort does not want the people live peacefully because he wants them to be afraid of him and obey him.

Almost in every year they take the same lessons and they are always together. It makes they become closer. On their sixth grade, they decide to not go to school anymore. They will use their seventh years to find Horcruxes and destroy them. It is the only way to defeat Voldemort.

There is a different goal in their life. They choose to not go to school and start to find Horcruxes to defeat Voldemort. This changing of the goal is a sign that they are in young adult friendships. “Young adult friendships, those occurring in our late teens through our early thirties, are linked to a succession of significant changes in our lifestyles and goals.” (Beebe, 2009: 315) Since they are decided to always be together, they never get separated because they have a goal they want to achieve. After leaving, everytime they decide to move into another place, they always together. They are the trio of Hogwarts who want to defeat Voldemort by searching and destroying Horcruxes. Together, they can find Horcruxes. They help each other every time they get trouble.

Their relationship lasts even they have their own family. In fact, Harry becomes Ron’s brother-in-law since he married Ginny, Ron’s sister. Their togetherness and also their brotherhood even closer because of that bonds.

A group of four people emerged from the mist, standing alongside the very last carriage. Their faces only came into focus when Harry, Ginny, Lily, and Albus had drawn right up to them.

Hi, said Albus, sounding immensely relieved.

Rose, who was already wearing her brand new Hogwarts robes, beamed at him.

Parked all right, then? Ron asked Harry. I did. Hermione didn't believe I could pass a Muggle driving test, did you? She thought I'd have to Confound the examiner.

No, I didn't, said Hermione, I had complete faith in you.

As a matter of fact, I *did* Confund him, Ron whispered to Harry, as together they lifted Albus's trunk and owl on to the train. I only forgot to look in the wing mirror, and let's face it, I can use a Supersensory Charm for that. (Rowling, 2010: 826-827)

Harry and Ginny send their children to school to Hogwarts, Ron and Hermione do so. Their children are in the same age. Their children become friend too in school just like their parents.

Beside those kinds of friendship above, between Harry and Ron also bonds what is called by a same-sex friendship. This same-sex friendship happens in adolescence stage. Few scenes that have been mentioned previously shows that there are intimacy, support, and trust among them. Fehr states that "Both men and women reported that self-disclosure, emotional support, loyalty, and trust contributed the most to a sense of intimacy in their same-sex friendships." (Beebe, 2009: 316) This man and man relation grows since they are at 10. Their relationship has been 7 years and it gets stronger. A study as quoted by Beebe found that "Males who preferred being best friends with a male saw friendships with males a more caring, supportive, and trustworthy than friendships with females." (2009: 317)

Above are some examples of the friendship between Harry and Ron. They are very close, even they are like family. When Harry needs help, Ron always be there, so do Harry to Ron. Any thing happens between them does not make they break their relationship. They still become a bestfriend. They become best friends since the first time they met, that is at age 10 and until they decide to leave the

school at 17, even when they each have a family. Friendship in between them includes three types of friendship: childhood friendship, adolescent friendship and young adult friendship. There is also a same-sex friendship between them.

2. Harry's Friendship with Hermione

Harry's friendship with Hermione begins at almost the same time with friendship between Harry and Ron. At first, Harry thought that Hermione is arrogant but she is not. She just cannot get close easily to other people on the first time they meet. Later, they become bestfriend. Whenever Harry goes, there is Hermione to help Harry.

According to Beebe in *Interpersonal Communication: Relating to Others* (2009: 314), Harry's friendship with Hermione also includes three types of friendship: childhood friendship, adolescent friendship and young adult friendship. Their childhood friendship begins with the third stage. "The third stage, ages six to twelve, is the *fair-weather friend* stage." (2009: 314) They build the friendship at age 10, when they start their first grade together in Hogwarts. They are a fair-weather friend because there is more in give-and-take. Whenever Harry needs Hermione, she is there for Harry.

In this series, there are many give-and-take scenes. Because Harry and Hermione are very close, they spend a lot of times together. Since Harry realizes that he is the only person who can protect Magic World, Harry wants to defeat Voldemort by himself. His two bestfriends do not let him go for it alone. They always accompany Harry wherever he goes.

Hermione is the smartest person in Hogwarts School. She can remember charms fast. She is logic. She almost knows every single thing. Harry always can count on her. Later, on their journey of searching Horcruxes, they get many troubles from anywhere. Hermione always has a backup of everything.

If we're staying, we should put some protective enchantments around the place, she replied, and raising her wand, she began to walk in a wide circle around Harry and Ron, murmuring incantations as she went. Harry saw little disturbances in the surrounding air: it was as if Hermione had cast a heat haze upon their clearing.

Salvio hexia ... Protego totalum ... Repello Muggletum ... Muffliato ... You could get out the tent, Harry ... (Rowling, 2010: 303-304)

Hermione prepares everything, so when their place to hide is known by a member of Minister of Magic, she suddenly thinks another place and bring them there. Arrive there, she spells charms to protect them from people who wants to catch them. Hermione protects Harry as well as Harry protects Hermione.

Then, they go to the next stage, *mutual intimacy*. It happens at ages nine to fifteen. It allows them to become more possessive to each other than before. In this series, the scene of the possessiveness is seen when they are about to leave the protection behind, Hermione is the one who insists that they should be together no matter what will happen to them.

We're not splitting up! said Hermione firmly. (Rowling, 2010: 190)

She does not want they are split up. She believes if they are separated and decided to walk alone without each other, they cannot survive and get what their intention. The possessiveness Hermione gives to them shows how intimate they are.

The last stage they are in is beginning at about age twelve and continuing through adulthood. In this stage they have more *independence* as well as

interdependence that permits them to have intimacy and more time to share. The intimacy and share scene between Harry and Hermione is when they talk about the possible places for the Horcruxes. Hermione with her bright thought finally realizes something. Altogether with Harry, she finally finds the way out.

Harry! Hermione cried.

I know! Harry shouted. Unable to contain himself, he punched the air: it was more than he had dared to hope for. He strode up and down the tent, feeling that he could have run a mile; he did not even feel hungry anymore. Hermione was squashing Phineas Nigellus's portrait back into the beaded bag; when she had fastened the clasp, she threw the bag aside and raised a shining face to Harry.

The sword can destroy Horcruxes! Goblin-made blades imbibe only that which strengthens them - Harry, that sword's impregnated with Basilisk venom!

And Dumbledore didn't give it to me because he still needed it, he wanted to use it on the locket -

- and he must have realized they wouldn't let you have it if he put it in his will -

- so he made a copy -

- and put a fake in the glass case -

- and he left the real one ... where?

They gazed at each other; Harry felt that the answer was dangling invisibly in the air above them, tantalisingly close. Why hadn't Dumbledore told him? Or had he, in fact, told Harry, but Harry had not realised it at the time?

Think! whispered Hermione. Think! Where would he have left it?
(Rowling, 2010: 338-339)

Hermione helps Harry think where to find Horcruxes and how to destroy them.

Harry may not find that alone. Now that Hermione always helps him, they make a great bond between bestfriend.

Besides helping Harry in every things, Hermione also accompanies Harry when he wants to go to his village where he was born. He feels he should go there. There is an urge feeling inside himself; that something will happen there soon.

They were to Apparate to the village under cover of darkness, so it was late afternoon when they finally swallowed Polyjuice Potion, Harry

transforming into a balding, middle-aged Muggle man, Hermione into his small and rather mousy wife. The beaded bag containing all of their possessions (apart from the Horcrux, which Harry was wearing around his neck) was tucked into an inside pocket of Hermione's buttoned-up coat. Harry lowered the Invisibility Cloak over them, then they turned into the suffocating darkness once again. (Rowling, 2010: 357)

Harry and Hermione spend their time together. With all the protections they have prepared before, they decided to go to Godric Hollow. They hope they can find what they search all this time.

From the childhood friendship, then they are in adolescent friendships. Harry develops clique together with Hermione. As quoted by Beebe, "Girls are more likely to develop intimate relationships with one or two good friends." (2009: 315) Hermione does it too. She has two good friends, Harry and Ron. The trio are together since the first time they meet, at age 10. They always be ready to help each other whenever need.

In adolescent, Harry and Hermione develop cross-sex friendships as quoted by Beebe, "Adolescents often develop opposite-sex, or cross-sex, friendships that are not romantic." (2009: 317) Harry and Hermione have a close relation. It is closest than Harry's relation with other girl. It may causes misunderstanding but the relation between them is not romantic.

She's like my sister, he went on. I love her like a sister and I reckon she feels the same way about me. It's always been like that. I thought you knew. (Rowling, 2010: 418-419)

Harry considers Hermione as his sister. It is possible in the cross-sex friendships to not be romantic because of a commitment. Beebe quoted Reeder statement, "While sexual attraction might indeed be an issue within cross-sex relationships, it is reduced when there is a commitment to developing and maintaining the

relationship as friends.” (2009: 317) Harry’s commitment to consider Hermione as sister make there is no romantic atmosphere among them two.

While, the background of this story is the friendship that happens when they are in the seventh grade or when they are at age 17 years old. They decide to not go to school anymore. They will use their seventh years to find Horcruxes and destroy them. It is the only way to defeat Voldemort.

Just like the friendship between Harry and Ron, in this series, the relation between Harry and Hermione also focus on their relation when they search Horcruxes and destroy them. Six years together in school make they have a very close relationship. They study together and build friendship in school, but in their seventh year, their goal is changed. They do not focus on their study anymore. They focus on the Horcruxes they should find and destroy.

The friendship they are in now is young adult friendship. As quoted by Beebe, “Young adult friendships, those occurring in our late teens through our early thirties, are linked to a succession of significant changes in our lifestyles and goals.” (2009: 315) As stated above, there is a change in their goal. They do not study at school anymore, they try to find and destroy Horcruxes so that the Magic World comes back to a peace world.

Their relationship lasts even they have their own family. Harry and Hermione still become a bestfriend. In fact, their relation become closer since Harry married the sister of Hermione’s husband, Ginny. Hermione is Harry’s sister-in-law and Harry become Hermione’s brother-in-law. Their togetherness even closer because of that bonds.

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Harry and Ginny send their children to school to Hogwarts, Ron and Hermione do so. Their children are in the same age. Their children become friend too in school just like their parents.

Above are some examples of the friendship between Harry and Hermione. Their relationship is like family, a brother and a sister, an unromantic cross-sex friendship. When Harry needs help, Hermione always be there, so do Harry to Hermione. Friendship in between them includes three types of friendship: childhood friendship, adolescent friendship and young adult friendship. They become best friends since the first time they met, that is at age 10 and until they decide to leave the school at 17, even when they each have a family.

3. Harry's Friendship with Dumbledore

Beside those two friendships above, Harry also builds a friendship with Dumbledore. Although they are not in the same age but the relation amongst them is very strong. The friendship between Harry and Dumbledore is a male and male friendship. It is usually called a same-sex friendship.

In the six series before, the closeness of Harry and Dumbledore is shown in their activities when they are together. They are often together to discuss or search and destroy Horcruxes. In *Interpersonal Communication in Relationships* states “One claim is that women define their female friendships by intimacy, whereas men define their male friendships in terms of activities.” (Beebe, 2009: 316) When Dumbledore is alive, Harry spends more time with Dumbledore than his two best friends.

Be together in almost six years makes Harry and Dumbledore has a strong relationship. This relationship makes Dumbledore points Harry to receive his will. ““*To Harry James Potter,*” he read, and Harry's insides contracted with a sudden excitement, “*I leave the Snitch he caught in his first Quidditch match at Hogwarts, as a reminder of the rewards of perseverance and skill.*”” (Rowling, 2010: 144) Beebe states that “Males who preferred being best friends with a male saw friendships with males as more caring, supportive, and trustworthy than friendships with females.” (2009: 317) The fact that Dumbledore gives Harry a Snitch is quite surprising for Harry. Harry feels excited. The Snitch is the first thing Harry gets with his own effort and Dumbledore knows it. It shows that Dumbledore cares about Harry. Dumbledore trusts Harry by giving the thing that might be important for Harry. Dumbledore also supports Harry by preparing Harry to face Voldemort if something happen to Dumbledore. Dumbledore gives many lessons to Harry when he is alive.

Even when Dumbledore died, Harry gets many helps from Dumbledore through people he trusts especially from Hogwarts School. At the time Harry

fights Voldemort in the Forbidden Forest and he is unconscious after being cursed by Voldemort, Dumbledore comes to Harry's mind. It cannot be happen if the connection among Harry and Dumbledore is not strong. He even can talks and walks together with Dumbledore.

You cannot help.

He spun around. Albus Dumbledore was walking towards him, sprightly and upright, wearing sweeping robes of midnight blue.

Harry. He spread his arms wide, and his hands were both whole and white and undamaged. You wonderful boy. You brave, brave man. Let us walk. (Rowling, 2010: 775)

Beebe in *Interpersonal Communication in Relationships* states "Both value intimacy, trust, interpersonal sensitivity, emotional expressiveness, and authenticity in their same-sex friendships." (2009: 317) Those values are not only gained by men but also by women. Harry and Dumbledore also gain those value in their relationship.

Besides those values above, Harry also gains a value from Dumbledore. That value is a trust. Dumbledore trusts Harry and so does Harry. As Beebe quotes Fehr in *Interpersonal Communication in Relationships*, "Both men and women reported that self-disclosure, emotional support, loyalty, and trust contributed the most to a sense of intimacy in their same-sex friendships." (2009: 316) The intimacy between Harry and Dumbledore still exists even Dumbledore died.

D. The Friendship and the Settlement of Conflicts

According to Vasta et al, "Conflict is also a frequent component of interaction between friends. Indeed, in terms of sheer frequency, conflicts

probably occur most often among friends.” (1995: 625) Conflict will happen depends on how close they are as friends. The closer they are the greater conflict can happen to them. Also, as quoted by Vasta et al in *Child Psychology*, Hartup states:

They are more likely to attempt to reason with the other person and less likely to get into extended chains of disagreement. They are also more likely to resolve the conflict in an equitable, mutually satisfactory way. And they are more likely to let bygones be bygones and to continue playing together following the conflict. (1995: 625)

Friends have different ways to handle conflict than nonfriends. If there is a conflict among friends, it will not go worst than conflict happens among nonfriends.

In this part, the writer would like to describe what Harry’s friendship does to the conflicts. Harry’s friendship affects the conflicts that happen in the story. All the friendships between Harry and his friends can solve the conflict. The bond Harry build with Ron and Hermione makes a great relation in between them. Their closeness and togetherness make them able to fight Magic World’s the biggest enemy, Lord Voldemort. They start with the mission to find and destroy Horcruxes.

First, Dumbledore’s will is meant for Harry and friends. The will that is read by Minister of Magic, Rufus Scrimgeour, has been kept by Ministry for 30 days in case those will’s things are dangerous. At the time the Minister reads the will at Ron’s home, he also asks questions to dig information from the trio. Ministry of Magic believes that Dumbledore plans something with Harry, Ron, and Hermione. So that, the Ministry of Magic always watches their movement.

Dumbledore's will to Ron and Hermione reveal the questions. All the time, it is Harry who always beside Dumbledore. Then now, they are given that will too. The questions come from not only Harry, Ron, and Hermione, but also from Scrimgeour. The first person that is given the will is Ron. "*The Last Will and Testament of Albus Percival Wulfric Brian Dumbledore*" ... yes, here we are ... "*to Ronald Bilius Weasley, I leave my Deluminator, in the hope that he will remember me when he uses it.*" (Rowling, 2010: 142) Then, Hermione, "*To Miss Hermione Jean Granger, I leave my copy of The Tales of Beedle the Bard, in the hope that she will find it entertaining and instructive.*" (Rowling, 2010: 143) The last, Harry,

"To Harry James Potter," he read, and Harry's insides contracted with a sudden excitement, "*I leave the Snitch he caught in his first Quidditch match at Hogwarts, as a reminder of the rewards of perseverance and skill.*"

As Scrimgeour pulled out the tiny, walnut-sized golden ball, its silver wings fluttered rather feebly, and Harry could not help feeling a definite sense of anticlimax. (Rowling, 2010: 144)

Harry is given his first Snitch which he catches in the first day he joins the Quidditch match. To Harry, it is a precious thing. He feels excited for getting it.

For Harry, Dumbledore's will is an example of Dumbledore's trust to Harry. Now that Dumbledore also gives his will to Harry's two best friends, Harry feels that Dumbledore knows Harry needs help in order to find and destroy Horcruxes. Dumbledore knows that the friendship among the trio can help the searching of the Horcruxes. Later, Dumbledore's will is very useful for them especially in reuniting them three.

Dumbledore does not only leave thing for Harry but also for Ron and Hermione. The things Dumbledore leaves to Ron and Hermione can reunite them. It looks like Dumbledore knows everything before it happens. Almost all conflicts that happen to Harry are solved by a little help from Dumbledore. The conflict between Harry and Ron ends not only because of their strong relationship, but also because the thing Dumbledore left for Ron. Although they are separated, they still think about each other. Ron, who tries to come back soon, can finally meet them by using the Deluminator, a thing Dumbledore gives to him.

As it stated in Dumbledore's will, Ron gets the Deluminator. In Dumbledore's will, it is written "... *in the hope that he will remember me when he uses it.*"" (Rowling, 2010: 142) The Deluminator is a thing looked like silver cigarette lighter but it had the power to suck all light from a place and restore it with a simple click. But the Deluminator has another use. It can lead the person who uses it to the place he wants to go.

This.

She had to look at Ron to see what he was showing them.

The Deluminator? she asked, so surprised she forgot to look cold and fierce.

It doesn't just turn the lights on and off, said Ron. I don't know how it works or why it happened then and not any other time, because I've been wanting to come back ever since I left. But I was listening to the radio, really early on Christmas morning and I heard ... I heard you.

He was looking at Hermione.

You heard me on the radio? she asked incredulously.

No, I heard you coming out of my pocket. Your voice, he held up the Deluminator again, came out of this.

And what exactly did I say? asked Hermione, her tone somewhere between scepticism and curiosity.

My name. 'Ron.' And you said ... something about a wand ... (Rowling, 2010: 424-425)

That Deluminator can reunite the trio. It does not only suck all the light, but also the person who uses it. When Ron remembers Harry and Hermione, just by clicking the Deluminator, Ron can meet them again. Ron finds his way to come back to Harry and Hermione by simply using it. They meet and continue their journey. They can search, find, and destroy Horcruxes together.

Besides Ron, Dumbledore also gives Hermione a thing. The thing Hermione get is a children's story book. They do not know the reason Dumbledore gives it to Hermione at first. But later, Hermione is really interested to it and she can get the instruction given by the book. As it stated in Dumbledore's will, "... *in the hope that she will find it entertaining and instructive.*" (Rowling, 2010: 143) Hermione is really interested and being instructed by a symbol written in the book. The symbol leads Hermione and Harry to Godric's Hollow.

Hermione, I've been thinking, and –

Harry, could you help me with something?

Apparently she had not been listening to him. She leaned forwards and held out *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*.

Look at that symbol, she said, pointing to the top of a page. Above what Harry assumed was the title of the story (being unable to read runes, he could not be sure), there was a picture of what looked like a triangular eye, its pupil crossed with a vertical line.

I never took Ancient Runes, Hermione.

I know that, but it isn't a rune and it's not in the syllabary, either. All along I thought it was a picture of an eye, but I don't think it is! It's been inked in, look, somebody's drawn it there, it isn't really part of the book.

Think, have you ever seen it before? (Rowling, 2010: 351)

The symbol that is apparently being drawn by someone attracts them to find its meaning. Harry ever seen it as a pendant in Luna's father necklace. Someone told

him that it is a Dark Magic symbol. They think to search clues in Godric's Hollow because that mark is related with a person born in Godric's Hollow.

Hermione?

Hm?

I've been thinking. I – I want to go to Godric's Hollow.

She looked up at him, but her eyes were unfocused, and he was sure she was still thinking about the mysterious mark on the book.

Yes, she said. Yes, I've been wondering that too. I really think we'll have to.

Did you hear me right? he asked.

Of course I did. You want to go to Godric's Hollow. I agree. I think we should. I mean, I can't think of anywhere else it could be, either. It'll be dangerous, but the more I think about it, the more likely it seems it's there. (Rowling, 2010: 352)

In Godric's Hollow they find more than they think they can get. The same mark is drawn in Ignotus Peverell's grave. The three Peverell brothers are believed as the original owners of the Hallows : The Elder Wand, The Resurrection Stone, and The Cloak of Invisibility. Together, The Hallows will make the possessor master of Death. Later, the wand will be a weapon to defeat Voldemort.

When the trio finally reunited, they continue to find Horcruxes. Horcruxes they need to find are pieces of Voldemort's soul. If they destroy Horcruxes, they also kill Voldemort. They almost destroy all Horcruxes when they finally meet Voldemort face to face. Voldemort seems very weak, because some parts of his soul are destroyed. Those Horcruxes are being destroyed by several best friends of Harry.

The first Horcrux they find is destroyed by Harry and Ron. This Horcrux is inside the locket. The way they destroy Horcrux is by the cooperation between Harry and Ron. To open the locket, Harry uses special language that somehow

only him and Voldemort who know it. After the locket is open, then Ron stabs the locket.

You can do it, said Harry, you can! You've just got the sword, I know it's supposed to be you who uses it. Please just get rid of it, Ron.

The sound of his name seemed to act like a stimulant. Ron swallowed, then, still breathing hard through his long nose, moved back toward the rock.

Tell me when, he croaked.

On three, said Harry, looking back down at the locket and narrowing his eyes, concentrating on the letter 'S', imagining a serpent, while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped cockroach. It would have been easy to pity it, except that the cut around Harry's neck still burned.

One . . . two . . . three . . . *open*.

The last word came as a hiss and a snarl and the golden doors of the locket swung wide open with a little click.

Behind both of the glass windows within blinked a living eye, dark and handsome as Tom Riddle's eyes had been before he turned them scarlet and slit-pupilled

Stab, said Harry, holding the locket steady on the rock.

Ron raised the sword in his shaking hands: the point dangled over the frantically swivelling eyes, and Harry gripped the locket tightly, bracing himself, already imagining blood pouring from the empty windows. (Rowling, 2010: 415-416)

It is a hard struggle of Ron. When the locket opens, Ron still cannot stab it. The locket is alive and it can even show Ron's fear. But Harry keeps yelling at Ron to make him realizes that he should stab it. Ron stabs the locket by using the sword. Not all things can destroy Horcrux. The sword can destroy the locket because it ever kills Basilisk, and the poison from Basilisk can destroy Horcrux. They succeed in destroying Horcrux inside the locket. It will not succeed if there is no cooperation in between Harry and Ron.

The next Horcrux is Hufflepuff's cup. It is found in Bellatrix's vault. They bring it to Chamber of Secrets because there is Basilisk's skull there. They search

Basilisk's fang that has a poison, of course, it can destroy Horcrux. It is destroyed by Hermione and Ron helps her.

Where the *hell* have you been? Harry shouted.

Chamber of Secrets, said Ron.

Chamber – *what?* said Harry, coming to an unsteady halt before them.

It was Ron, all Ron's idea! said Hermione breathlessly. Wasn't it absolutely brilliant? There we were, after we left, and I said to Ron, even if we find the other one, how are we going to get rid of it? We still hadn't got rid of the cup! And then he thought of it! The basilisk!

What the – ?

Something to get rid of Horcruxes, said Ron simply.

Harry's eyes dropped to the objects clutched in Ron and Hermione's arms: great, curved fangs torn, he now realised, from the skull of a dead Basilisk. But how did you get in there? he asked, staring from the fangs to Ron. You need to speak Parseltongue!

He did! whispered Hermione. Show him, Ron!

Ron made a horrible, strangled hissing noise.

It's what you did to open the locket, he told Harry apologetically. I had to have a few goes to get it right, but, he shrugged modestly, we got there in the end.

He was *amazing*! said Hermione. Amazing!

So ... Harry was struggling to keep up. So ...

So we're another Horcrux down, said Ron, and from under his jacket he pulled the mangled remains of Hufflepuff's cup. Hermione stabbed it. Thought she should. She hasn't had the pleasure yet. (Rowling, 2010: 683-684)

Both of Harry's best friends always accompany and help Harry. This second Horcrux is successfully destroyed because of the help from Ron and Hermione. Even, Ron learns from Harry about Parseltongue, which makes it easy for them to destroy part of Voldemort's soul. Hermione helps Ron by stabbing the Horcrux using Basilisk's fang that contains poison.

Then, Harry and friends should destroy another Horcrux, which is Diadem Ravenclaw. It is found in the room of Requirement. The room of Requirement keeps everything the owner does not want to keep by him or find by other. So the

things that are kept in the room are safe. When the room is burned down, the Diadem is also vanished.

He pulled the diadem from his wrist and held it up. It was still hot, blackened with soot, but as he looked at it closely he was just able to make out the tiny words etched upon it: *Wit beyond measure is man's greatest treasure.*

A blood-like substance, dark and tarry, seemed to be leaking from the diadem. Suddenly Harry felt the thing vibrate violently, then break apart in his hands, and as it did so, he thought he heard the faintest, most distant scream of pain, echoing not from the grounds or the castle, but from the thing that had just fragmented in his fingers. (Rowling, 2010: 696-697)

This Horcrux is destroyed by the fire that burned down the room. Hermione tells that it is a Fiendfyre – cursed fire – one of the substances that destroy Horcruxes. Besides the sword and the poison in the Basilisk's fang, the fire can destroy the Horcrux. When the Horcrux is destroyed, Harry, Ron and Hermione are in the room together. They search Horcrux and help each other to destroy it.

Now that all the Horcruxes are destroyed, Harry should fight Voldemort face to face. When it comes to the time he meets Voldemort in the Forbidden Forest, he decides that it is his last time. "He pressed the golden metal to his lips and whispered, 'I am about to die.'" (Rowling, 2010: 765) Together with the Cloak his father left for him and the wand he gets from Draco, he opens the Snitch that Dumbledore left for him. Inside the Snitch is a Resurrection Stone. Then all the people he loves are suddenly appeared in front of him and he can also communicate with them.

He continues to fight Voldemort. He has two Hallows when fight Voldemort. Somehow, the wand that Voldemort uses is belongs to Harry. Harry

who has three Hallows fight Voldemort whose soul is tore apart. Harry wins and can defeat Voldemort because the help from Hallows he has.

Harry and his friends build different types of friendship. Ron and Hermione are in the same age with Harry but Dumbledore and Harry are not in the same age. Although they are not in the same age, they still can build friendship. With Ron and Dumbledore, Harry builds same-sex friendships while with Hermione, he builds cross-sex friendships. The differences of age or gender do not make them difficult to build friendship.

There are some values in Harry's friendship with Ron, which are give-and-take, intimacy, possessiveness, support, trust, loyalty, self-disclosure, and care. The values between Harry and Hermione are give-and-take, intimacy, possessiveness, independence and interdependence, and commitment. While with Dumbledore, there are intimacy, care, support, trust, interpersonal sensitivity, emotional expressiveness, loyalty, and self-disclosure.

All the values above make Harry and friends can build strong relationship. It makes them can solve the conflicts easily. The help from Harry's friends can solve the conflicts Harry should face. The differences between them strengthen them in building friendship. Having some different types of friendship, Harry can have personalities that later help him to be strong enough facing conflicts in front of him. Of course, he faces conflicts together with his best friends. Even, his best friends contribute so much in defeating the biggest conflict Harry faces.

The friendship between Harry and friends builds very strong bond especially in order to fight the cruelest enemy in Magic World, Lord Voldemort.

Voldemort threatens both world, Magic World and Muggle (Non-Magic World). The threat from Voldemort becomes real because many people are missing or killing by him and his follower, The Death Eaters.

Harry and friends come back to Magic World to face Voldemort and fight him so they can defeat him. The way to defeat Voldemort is by destroying Horcruxes that are parts of his soul. Harry can destroy Horcruxes by the help of his best friends, Ron and Hermione. Their friendship is built since they are in first grade or in age 10 and continue until they have their own family. Although they often have conflict among them because of some misunderstanding, they can solve it. Even, those misunderstanding strengthen their relationship. They continue their journey of searching Horcruxes. They find them and also destroy them. They are success in destroying the rest of Horcruxes because they cooperate. They build great intimacy. They cannot defeat Voldemort if they do not have strong connection. They cannot do it if they do not help each other. They cannot finish the quests Dumbledore left for them if there are no trust, loyalty, care, and support between them. It is clear that a strong relationship especially friendship can solve the conflict, even the biggest and the most difficult conflict. The friendship between Harry and his best friends can defeat an evil power that try to disturb the peace of Magic World. Finally, the good wins over the bad.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis discussed by the writer in the previous chapter, the writer finds the answers to the problem formulations. As the result, the writer concludes that the friendship of the main character influences the conflicts. The friendship contributes in solving the conflicts happen in the novel.

The characteristics of Harry Potter contribute in shaping his character especially in building the friendship with his best friends. Harry Potter has curiosity, optimist, loyalty, conscience, and bravery. By having those characteristics, Harry builds even stronger friendship with Ron, Hermione and also Dumbledore. Their friendships are meaningful and Harry's characteristics contribute much. When Harry, Ron, and Hermione argue and are separated, they become weaker and lose track of their goal; but when they reconcile with each other, they become stronger.

From the analysis, the writer finds out that there is an internal conflict and external conflicts the main character faces. An internal conflict in the novel is the main character's doubts about Dumbledore. The external conflicts are the conflict of the main character with others: Ron Weasley, Voldemort, and the Horcruxes.

An internal conflict the main character faces is his doubt about Dumbledore. Harry's reliance to Dumbledore fades away after he reads an article in the newspaper about Dumbledore's past. Dumbledore never tells him about it. Harry wants to trust Dumbledore but he cannot deny himself that he starts to

doubt Dumbledore. Harry's feeling told him that he cannot trust Dumbledore because Dumbledore has much information that he just knew but Harry's mind told him that Dumbledore is still the one he can trust instead everybody else.

The first external conflict is the main character's conflict with his best friend, Ron Weasley when they are in their escape. It starts when Ron feels that both Harry and Hermione make a plan without him. He is in a bad mood and he starts to talk about anything in anger. Harry and Ron's different perspective leads to shout and yell to each other. The end of this argument is Ron leaves them.

The second is the main character's conflict with Voldemort. It is the biggest external conflict Harry experienced ever. Voldemort can be said as his eternal enemy. Voldemort threatens the populations of both real world and magic world. Harry tries to save both world by fighting Voldemort. The conflict with Voldemort happens in a real battle. Harry faces Voldemort. The chance Harry has to defeat Voldemort increases since Voldemort gets weaker. Finally, Harry can kill Voldemort eventhough Harry only spells the harmless-charm against Voldemort while Voldemort spells Killing Curse.

The last conflict is the main character's conflict with Horcruxes, an object used to store part of a person's soul, protecting them from death. The Horcruxes belong to Voldemort. Each Horcrux causes each difficulties. All the Horcruxes can give bad influence to whoever brings them. Harry and friends are also influenced so much by them.

The writer also finds out that there are three friendships the main character has. Those are the friendship between Harry and Ron; between Harry and

Hermione; and also between Harry and Dumbledore. The friendship between Harry and Ron consists of three stages, childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood. They are friends since age 10 until 17, even when they have their own family, they are still friends. Between Harry and Ron also bond a same-sex friendship that happens in adolescence stage. Harry and Hermione also be friends in this stage. The relationship between them is also quite the same with the relationship between Harry and Ron. Harry and Hermione start their relationship at age 10 until they have their own family, but between Harry and Hermione, the relationship is a cross-sex friendship. Although Harry and Dumbledore are not in the same age, Harry also builds a friendship with him which is same-sex friendship.

Because of those kinds of friendship, they share values: give-and-take, intimacy, possessiveness, support, trust, loyalty, self-disclosure, care, independence and interdependence, commitment, interpersonal sensitivity, and emotional expressiveness.

All the values above make Harry and friends can build strong relationship. It makes them can solve the conflicts easily. The help from Harry's friends can solve the conflicts Harry should face. Even, the differences between them strengthen their friendship. Having some different types of friendship, Harry can have personalities that later help him to be strong enough facing conflicts in front of him. Of course, he faces conflicts together with his best friends. Moreover, his best friends contribute so much in defeating the biggest conflict Harry faces.

The main character's friendship has contribution towards the conflicts. Harry's friendship affects the conflicts that happen in the story. All the friendships between Harry and his friends can solve the conflict especially the conflict with Lord Voldemort. The bond Harry builds with Ron and Hermione makes a great relation in between them. The friendship can fade Harry's doubt about Dumbledore away since Dumbledore also writes Harry's two bestfriends in his will. It means that Dumbledore trusts them too. The friendship can help Harry in solving the conflict with Ron because Harry's another bestfriend who is also Ron's bestfriend, Hermione, is always loyal to standing there for Harry. The great intimacy between them can reunite the trio. Harry's friendship can solve the conflict between the main character with the Horcruxes and also Voldemort since they are always loyal and they help Harry in destroying the Horcruxes and defeating Voldemort. Besides trust, loyalty, care, and support they also gain many values that show how great their relationship are. Those are self-disclosure, authenticity, interpersonal sensitivity, and emotional expressiveness.

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APPENDIX

Summary of the J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*

Following Dumbledore's death, Voldemort continues to gain support and increase his power. Harry is about to turn seventeen, at which point the protection he has at his aunt and uncle's house will be broken. Mad Eye Moody and other members of the Order of the Phoenix move Harry to the Burrow, using Polyjuice Potion to impersonate him so as to confuse any Death Eaters. Ron and Hermione decide to accompany Harry, instead of returning to Hogwarts School for their seventh year, to finish the quest Dumbledore started: to hunt and destroy Voldemort's Horcruxes, four of which remain. They have little knowledge about the remaining Horcruxes except that one is a locket once owned by Hogwarts' co-founder Salazar Slytherin, one is possibly a cup once owned by co-founder Helga Hufflepuff, a third may be connected with co-founder Rowena Ravenclaw, and the fourth may be Nagini, Voldemort's snake familiar. The whereabouts of the founders' objects is unknown, and Nagini is presumed to be with Voldemort.

The three learn that Slytherin's locket is now in the possession of Dolores Umbridge. They infiltrate the Ministry of Magic and steal back the locket, but have nothing with which to destroy it, and under the object's evil influence and the strain of constantly being on the run, Ron leaves the others. After travel to Godric's Hollow, Harry and Hermione escape into the Forest of Dean, where a mysterious silver doe that appears to be a Patronus leads Harry to the Sword of Hogwarts co-founder Godric Gryffindor, one of the few objects able to destroy Horcruxes, lying at the bottom of an icy lake. When Harry attempts to recover the

sword from the pool, the Horcrux attempts to kill him. Ron reappears, saving Harry and then using the sword to destroy the locket. The trio repeatedly encounters a strange symbol that an eccentric wizard named Xenophilius Lovegood tells them represents the mythical Deathly Hallows. The Hallows are three sacred objects: the Elder Wand, an unbeatable wand; the Resurrection Stone, with the power to summon the dead to the living world; and an infallible Invisibility Cloak. Harry learns that Voldemort is seeking the Elder Wand, recognises the Resurrection Stone from the second Horcrux, which Dumbledore destroyed, and realises that his own Invisibility Cloak is the one mentioned in the story, but he is unaware of the Hallows' significance.

They learn from Griphook that Helga Hufflepuff's cup is hidden in Bellatrix's vault at Gringotts. With Griphook's help, they break into the vault, retrieve the cup, and escape on a dragon. From his connection to Voldemort's thoughts, Harry learns that another Horcrux is hidden in Hogwarts, which is now under the control of Severus Snape. Harry, Ron, and Hermione enter the school through Hogsmeade. They then destroy the cup with a basilisk fang that Ron and Hermione have retrieved from the Chamber of Secrets, and attempt to locate the next horcrux, Rowena Ravenclaw's diadem. Harry, Ron, and Hermione make their way to the Room of Requirement, where the diadem is hidden. Draco, Crabbe, and Goyle block them. Crabbe casts a Fiendfyre curse in an attempt to kill Harry, Ron, and Hermione, but is unable to control it and destroys the diadem and him.

Voldemort is unable to use the Elder Wand's full potential, and believing that Severus Snape became its master when he killed Dumbledore, kills Snape in

order to become its master himself. Harry learns that Voldemort inadvertently made Harry into a seventh Horcrux when he attacked him as a baby, and that in order for Voldemort to be destroyed, Harry must die by Voldemort's hand.

Harry decides to confront Voldemort, who is waiting for him in the Forbidden Forest, by himself. He sneaks out of the castle, and after using the Resurrection Stone to bring back his deceased loved ones for a short while, Harry surrenders himself. Harry and Voldemort engage in a final climactic duel. Harry reveals that because he willingly sacrificed himself to death by Voldemort's hand, his act of love would protect the Wizarding community from Voldemort. Harry also reveals that Snape was not loyal to Voldemort, did not murder Dumbledore, and was never the master of the Elder Wand. Instead, Draco was the master of the Elder Wand after disarming Dumbledore, but, because Harry had disarmed Draco at Malfoy Manor, Harry is the true master of the Elder Wand. Harry claims that the wand will refuse to kill him. During the duel, Harry refuses to use the killing curse. Voldemort dies when his own killing curse backfires against Harry's disarming curse, killing himself; the Death Eaters are finally defeated. The wizarding world is able to live in peace once more.

Epilogue

The novel, the last in the series, closes with a brief epilogue set 19 years later, in which Harry and Ginny Weasley are a couple with three children: James Sirius, Albus Severus, and Lily Luna. Ron and Hermione also have two children, Rose and Hugo. The families meet at King's Cross station.